



Regional Humanitarian Appeal

Addendum - 16 September 2016



Southern African Development Community
www.sadc.int



ADDENDUMS

AT A GLANCE

REGIONAL DASHBOARD

NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS

BOTSWANA COUNTRY PAGE

NAMIBIA COUNTRY PAGE

SOUTH AFRICA COUNTRY PAGE

AT A GLANCE

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



2.9B

PEOPLE IN NEED



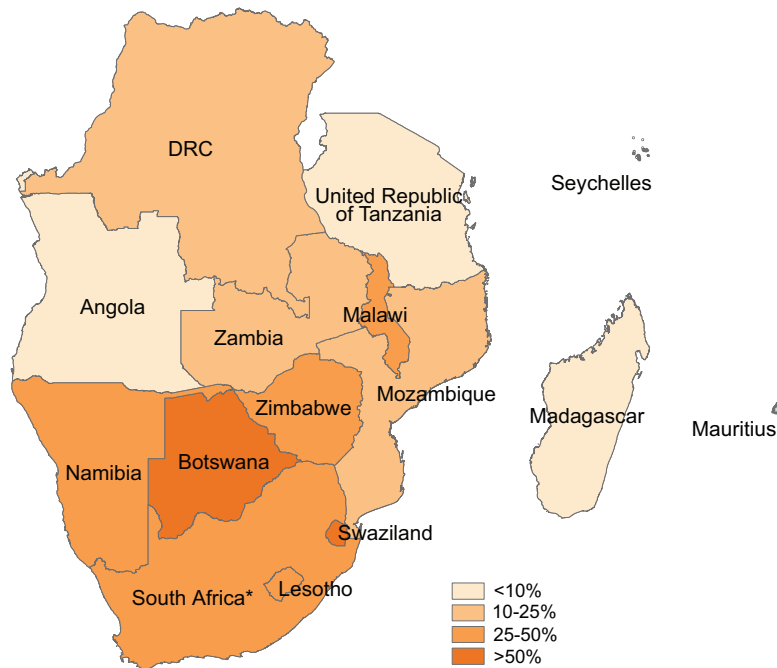
41M

SADC RURAL POPULATION



181M

PERCENTAGE OF AFFECTED RURAL POPULATION



*Percentage against total population

2.5_B
FUNDING GAP US\$

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

28M

People in Need of emergency assistance.

12 out of 15

countries requesting humanitarian assistance.

CEREAL DEFICIT

9.3MT

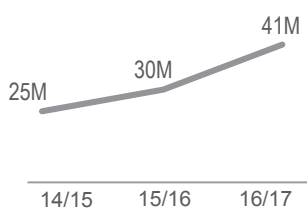
Cereal regional deficit.

ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

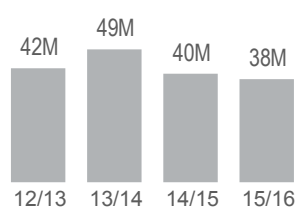
71%

Population with access to safe drinking water.

POPULATION AFFECTED



CEREAL PRODUCTION (MT)



LIVESTOCK DEATHS

643k



Livestock lost in 5 countries

STUNTING RATES IN SADC

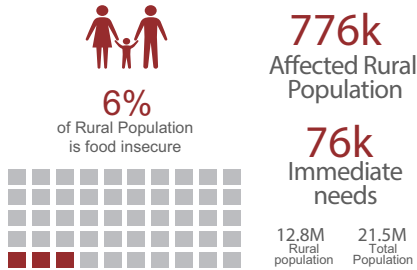
8 - 47%



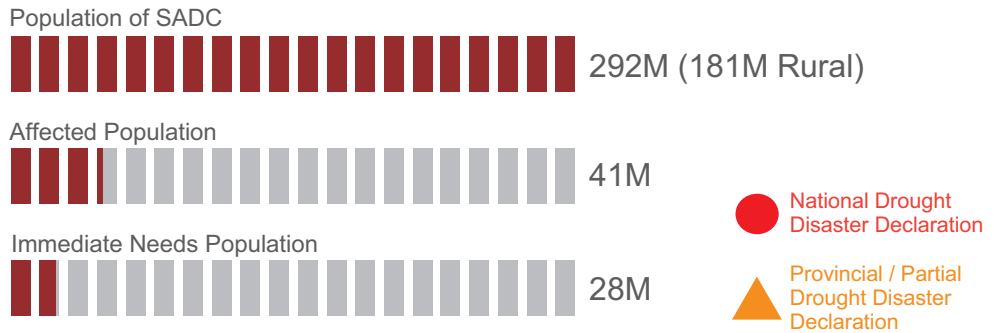
REGIONAL DASHBOARD

Country Overviews

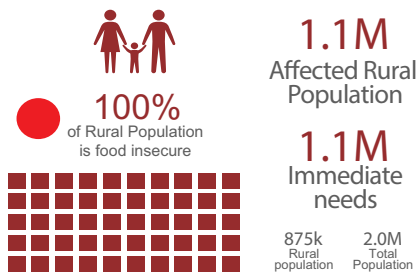
Angola



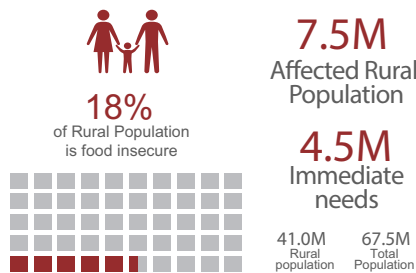
SADC Overview



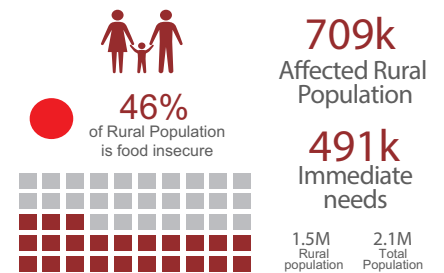
Botswana



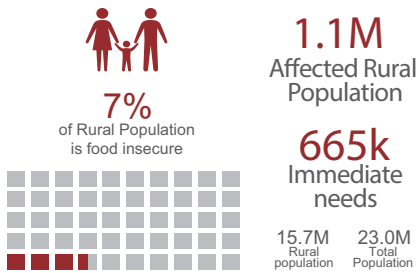
DRC



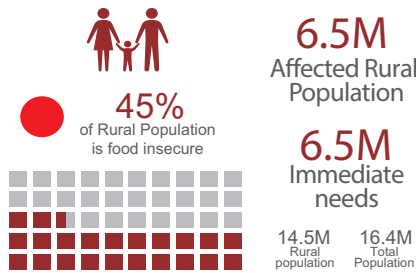
Lesotho



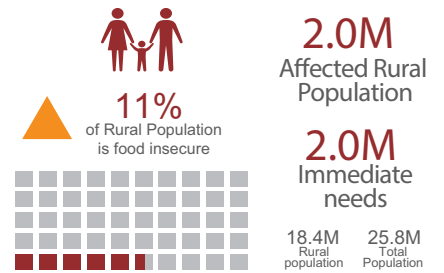
Madagascar



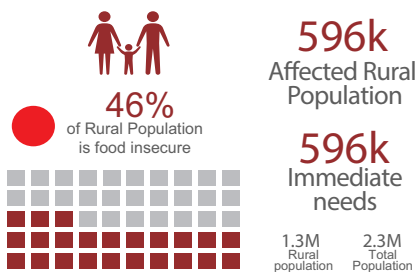
Malawi



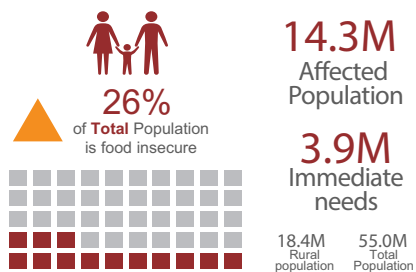
Mozambique



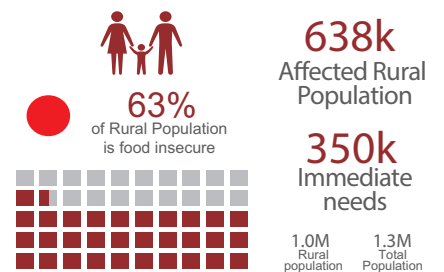
Namibia



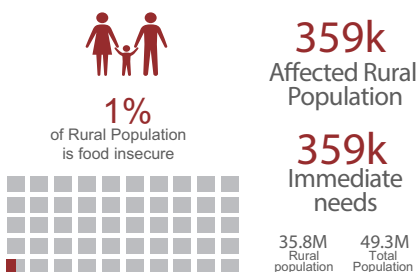
South Africa



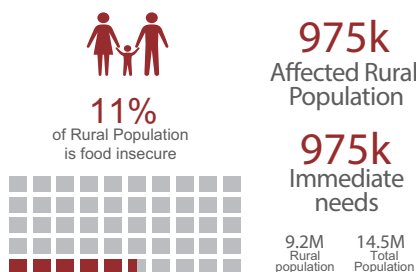
Swaziland



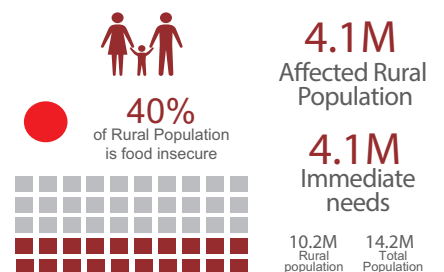
Tanzania



Zambia



Zimbabwe



NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS



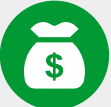
PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE IN NEED OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
 41M	 28M	 2.9B

TABLE 4: COUNTRY NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS

Country	Requirement (M\$)	Available Funding (M\$)		Gap (M\$)	Population in Need
		Government	Partners		
Angola	261.42	26.72	5.73	228.97	755,930
Botswana	83.00	16.81	-	66.19	1,049,074
Democratic Republic of Congo	232.00	-	-	232.00	7,500,000
Lesotho	38.00	11.63	12.75	13.63	709,394
Madagascar	69.94	-	22.83	47.11	1,140,000
Malawi	380.06	50.00	66.54	263.52	6,500,000
Mozambique	217.10	10.57	29.40	177.13	1,980,000
Namibia	56.60	20.82	-	35.78	595,983
South Africa	46.96	32.69	-	14.27	14,349,445
Swaziland	92.46	6.78	2.80	82.88	638,251
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	358,505
Zambia	76.32	43.30	-	33.02	975,738
Zimbabwe	1 040.31	1.30	47.18	991.83	4,071,233
Sub Total	2,594	221	187	2,186	40,623,553
Regional					
Regional Coordination	1.44	0.92	-	0.512	-
Agricultural Inputs	282.00	-	-	282	-
Total	2,878	222	187	2,468	40,623,553

TABLE 5: REGIONAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Sectors	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Government	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	1 830.50	198.946	165.900	1 464.658
Agricultural Inputs *	282.00	-	-	282.00
Communication	0.016	0.003	-	0.013
Coordination	5.17	1.09	0.49	3.59
Education	206.697	0.780	0.027	205.890
Health	32.37	3.73	2.45	26.18
Livelihoods	93.00	-	-	93.00
Logistics	3.48	1.63	-	1.85
Nutrition	50.96	0.50	9.53	40.93
Protection	48.25	0.53	0.19	47.53
Resilience & Early Recovery	15.00	-	0.23	14.77
WASH	309.57	14.31	8.41	286.85
Sub-Total	2 878	222	187	2 468

* The agriculture inputs support is added here because some of the affected Member States did not include it in their response interventions and it is critical in restoring the capacity of affected communities to produce food next season

BOTSWANA

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



Overview/Context

With a late onset of rainfall, most of Botswana received normal to significantly below-normal rains and experienced high temperatures, impacting water availability and agriculture. Only 38,042 tonnes (14.6 per cent) of the 260,000 ton national cereal requirement was realized - a 58 per cent decline from the five-year average. Food prices have been continuously increasing.

Livestock mortality has been around 20 per cent over the past two years due to the drought. While some relief was brought by rains in February and March 2016, this is likely to be short-lived and conditions are anticipated to deteriorate throughout the dry season which lasts until October.

Current wasting and stunting rates for children under age 5 stands at 7.3 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.

Response to date

Plans are being developed and support is being provided, including safety nets programmes for the vulnerable people. To date the Government has made \$16,8 million available for the response

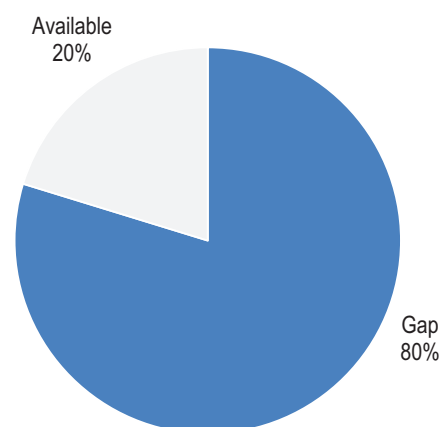
Gaps

An estimated \$66.2 million in funding is still required for the humanitarian response.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

BOTSWANA	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	83.0	16.81	-	66.19
WASH	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-
Nutrition	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-
Protection	-	-	-	-
Total	83.0	16.81	-	66.19

FUNDING STATUS



NAMIBIA

PEOPLE IN NEED



596k

PEOPLE TARGETED



596k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



56.6M

AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



20.8M

Sectors Requested

Food



596k

People Targeted

Wash



596k

People Targeted

Nutrition & Health



596k

People Targeted

Education



596k

People Targeted

Overview/Context

Based on the March 2016 preliminary crop assessment report, drought conditions continued to affect Namibia as most parts of the country noted another poor and below normal rainfall performance during the 2015/2016 season. Provisional crop estimates indicated a slight improvement from last season's harvest but still below average production. Communal maize production (Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West regions) showed a slight improvement of about 2 per cent from last season's harvest, but this is 62 per cent below average production. Similarly, commercial maize production indicated a slight improvement of 2 per cent but this 35 per cent below average. Pearl millet production showed a significant improvement of 46 per cent from last season, but this is 39 per cent below average. Sorghum production showed a negative outlook with its harvest expected to drop to 68 per cent below average, and 17 per cent lower than last season's harvest.

Household food security continued to weaken in various parts of the regions as most households are reported to have depleted last season's harvest and now dependent on the market and the Government Drought Relief Food Programme for food access. Grazing conditions was reported to have improved slightly in most parts of the country, but remained fragile given the ongoing poor rainfall performance. The grazing condition ranges between poor and fair in most places with negative implications on livestock health and conditions.

The vulnerability assessment and analysis indicates that the drought has impacted not only on food security but also other sectors such as water, health

& nutrition and livestock amongst others. Meanwhile the Government is implementing interim food assistance to 595,839 beneficiaries from May to July 2016 while a comprehensive drought programme is envisaged to start from August to March 2016

Interventions to be implemented include livestock marketing incentives, subsidies for ploughing services, free seeds distribution, drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, laying of water

Key Humanitarian Needs

- Food provision to 595,839 beneficiaries.
- Water provision, livestock marketing incentives, subsidy on crop production inputs are amongst the planned interventions

Medium-Terms Needs

Water provision:

- A ground water project initiative budgeted at N\$830 million (\$55 million), of which N\$40 million is available in the 2016-2019 Government budget.
- Okavango-Grootfontein pipeline link to Eastern National Water Carrier (ENWC). N\$1.5 billion (\$100 million) is required, which is not available.
- Supply of desalinated water in Erongo and Khomas regions. N\$15.5 billion (\$1 billion) required, which is not available.
- Artificial recharge of groundwater in Windhoek. N\$250 million (\$16 million) required, which is not available.
- Expansion of rural pipelines in remaining unserved pockets within

Central Northern, Kavango West, Kavango East, Erongo, Hardap, Kharas, Otjozondjupa and Zambezi regions. N\$1 billion (\$66 million) is required at N\$250 million per annum.

- Construction of large dams. N\$3.65 billion (\$243 million) is required, which is not available.

Macro Financial Strategy Options

Water infrastructure development, green schemes, desalination of water, production of drought resistant seed, farmers education program

Targeting

- Food relief is targeting the very poor and poor rural households facing food deficits.
- A livestock marketing incentive programme is targeting farmers to encourage them to destock in order to reduce pressure on pastures.

- Water is being provided to both humans and livestock in affected areas.

Response to Date

An interim programme is being implemented up to July 2016, while advocating for resources to undertake a comprehensive drought food relief programme. Water is being provided to the affected communities through the drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes. Livestock marketing incentive scheme inclusive of subsidy on sales of livestock, transportation to market and lease of grazing to support farmers. Plans are in place to assist affected communities.

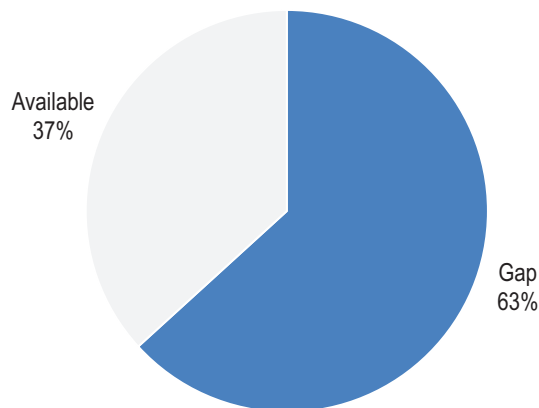
Gaps

The financial gap stands \$35,776,832.31

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

NAMIBIA	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	-	-	-	19.09
WASH	-	-	-	10.70
Health & Nutrition	-	-	-	5.99
Coordination	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-
Protection	-	-	-	-
Total	56.60	20.82	-	35.78

FUNDING STATUS



SOUTH AFRICA

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



AVAILABLE FUNDS, GOV.



Overview/Context

The Republic of South Africa is experiencing one of the worst droughts ever recorded due to two consecutive below average rainfall seasons (since early 2015). The expected commercial maize crop for 2016 is 29.1 per cent less than the previous season's (2015), which was also a drought year. Expected total maize imports for 2016/17 stand at 3.65 million tonnes. There is a growing water crisis, with an average dam level (as of 30 May) of approximately 54 per cent – 22 per cent less than the same time in 2015.

The number of people with inadequate or severely inadequate access to food stood at 14.3 million, and this includes 8 million people living in urban areas. Government has the capacity to assist those affected and a request for international support is not expected.

Key Humanitarian Needs

Food

- Establish new and expand coverage of CNDs;
- Ensure targeting of the most vulnerable households with food parcels;
- Expand the School Nutrition Programme to cover weekends and school holidays.

Agriculture

- Provide support to emergency livestock feeding;
- Strengthen water infrastructure (Dam scoping and boreholes);
- Establish Firebreaks;
- Consider adaptable crops;
- Strengthen veld management, availing grazing land

Health

- Analyse surveillance data, hospital admissions, drought-sensitive diseases and immediately to notify and investigate any suspected epidemic or disease outbreak;
- Ensure primary healthcare in communities and availability of resources to deal with related cases;
- Raise awareness and educate public on the importance of hand hygiene;
- Health promotion activities to protect own health and health of children under age 5.

WASH

- Intensify water quality monitoring
- Communicate the importance of implementing additional water treatment measures where necessary

Nutrition

- Provide technical advice on alternative drought-resistant micronutrient rich crops to plant. Individuals at risk or undernourished to be referred to health facilities for assessment and receive nutrition interventions such as nutrition supplements.
- While the broader drought responses are addressing the multi-sectoral needs, access to food for the poor remains paramount and an urgent need.

Medium-Term Needs

- Proactive planning for the next summer season.
- Refurbishment and replacement of all aged infrastructure and proper operations and maintenance of new infrastructure.
- Well-coordinated and integrated awareness creation campaigns and messages from government.

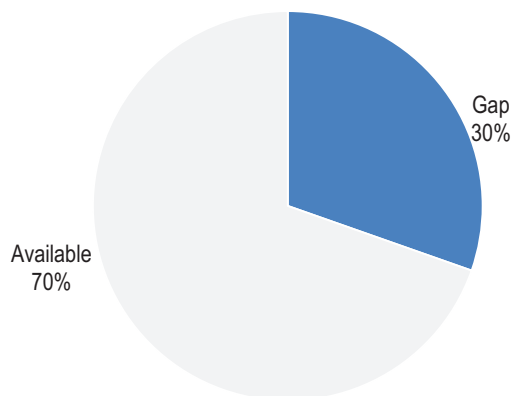
Gaps

An estimated \$14.7 million in funding is still required for the humanitarian response.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

SOUTH AFRICA	Requirements (M\$)	Available (M\$)		Gap (M\$)
		Govt.	Partners	
Food Security & Agriculture	46.96	32.27	-	14.69
WASH	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-
Nutrition	-	-	-	-
Protection	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-
Coordination	-	-	-	-
Total	46.96	32.27	-	14.69

FUNDING STATUS



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